

741(3)
HAILSHAM RURAL



DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1967



L. A. COLLINS, M.B., B.CH., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
1967

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To: The Chairman and Members
 of the Hailsham Rural District Council,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1967.

As can be seen from the vital statistics embodied in this report, it is clear that the health of this district compares favourably with the rest of the country.

Reasonable progress has been made with the housing schemes but there is still a large demand to be filled. Despite the extensive programme of sewerage schemes there has been considerable delay in obtaining the necessary loan consents. There is a risk that lack of adequate sewerage could hold up housing development.

I am grateful for the hard work of all the staff of the Public Health Department, and special mention must be made of Mr.L.E.Scott, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those members of the Council who have taken an interest in the work of the Public Health Department during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L.A. COLLINS

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

also

School Medical Officer for East Sussex
County Council

Dr. L.A. Collins

M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Meat and Food Inspector

L.E. Scott

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. M.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors
and Meat and Food Inspectors:

M.F. Warman

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. M.I.

R.R. Creasey

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. M.I.
F.A.P.H.I.

A.J. Page

Cert. S.I.B.
Cert. M.I.

P.A. Barton

P.H.I.E.B. Dip.

Student Public Health Inspector:

D.J. Wordley

Cleansing Services Supervisor:

D.A. Wadley

Rodent Operator:

R.A. Cousins

Chief Clerk:

Miss J.L. Bradley

General Assistant:

Miss P.J. Harwood

Official Address: Public Health Department,
Cortlandt,
Hailsham,
Sussex.

Telephone Number: Hailsham: 1122

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year was 742 compared with 188 for the previous year. This increase was entirely due to the fact that this was an epidemic year for measles with 694 notifications.

Only one case of infectious disease was admitted to hospital, a case of measles admitted on social grounds. Two other infectious cases were discovered during investigations in general hospitals, a case of "Sonne" dysentery and a case of Salmonella typhi-murium infection. During the last five years only 18 infectious disease cases have been admitted to hospitals, whereas in the five years from 1946 to 1950 there were 197 admissions to the isolation hospitals. Thus the shortage of hospital beds has been to some extent relieved by this freeing of isolation hospital beds for other purposes.

Measles

This was an epidemic year for measles, there being 694 notifications compared with 133 in 1966 and 640 in 1965 - which was another epidemic year. This again shows the biennial rhythm of measles epidemics. The peak of the epidemic was in October and November and the number fell rapidly after that.

Many people, including doctors, have questioned the necessity for keeping measles on the list of notifiable diseases, regarding this as a waste of public money. However, if routine vaccination against measles is introduced in 1968 then it will be valuable to compare the notifications in the years before and after the immunisation campaign.

Although the mortality rate from measles is not very high in this country, in England and Wales during the five years 1962-1966 measles had caused 434 deaths - 100 more than the combined total of those from diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox and whooping cough.

The main medical argument in favour of immunisation against measles in this country is the frequency with which potentially serious complications of the disease occur. An inquiry by the Public Health Laboratory Service (Brit. med. J. 1964 ii, 75) into more than 50,000 of the cases notified in 1963 revealed that about 1 in every 15 persons with measles suffered from a potentially serious complication. Severe bronchitis or pneumonia was reported in 38 per 1000 cases; otitis media in 25 per 1000 cases, and neurological disturbances in 4 per 1000, of which a quarter (i.e. 1 per 1000 cases) showed impaired consciousness or evidence of encephalitis. Just over one per cent of all cases were admitted

to hospital. Notifications of measles in alternate years have regularly exceeded 500,000; the highest figure yet recorded was 763,531 in 1963. Notification is, of course, known to be incomplete and the true figure in an epidemic year may be substantially larger.

The unanswered question is that of the duration of immunity conferred by vaccination, but the investigations undertaken in America and those of the Medical Research Council in Britain have shown that it is likely to be many years.

Whooping Cough

There were only 7 cases of whooping cough compared with 22 cases in the previous year. Of these 4 had been immunised against whooping cough and 3 had not been immunised.

During the last five years there has been a total of 63 cases of whooping cough compared with 386 cases for the five year period commencing 1946. It seems reasonable to conclude that immunisation has been effective in helping to produce this reduction in the number of cases.

Scarlet Fever

There were 27 cases of scarlet fever during the year compared with 19 cases for the previous year. As is usual in recent years all the cases were very mild and no case was admitted to hospital.

Food Poisoning

There were two sporadic cases of food poisoning during the year.

One was a woman aged 19 years who was admitted to hospital with acute abdominal pain. Some days later she was found to be infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium*, which is a common cause of food poisoning. Despite several courses of antibiotics she still remained a convalescent carrier of *Salmonella typhi-murium* and she was discharged to her home under the surveillance of the health department. For many weeks specimens submitted to the public health department showed her still to be a convalescent carrier and eventually she moved to another district. All the information concerning her was passed on to the Medical Officer of that district. It had not been possible to determine the origin of her infection and none of the other three members of her household had had any symptoms.

The other case of food poisoning was a woman aged 49 years who was on the staff of a day nursery outside this district. During investigations of the nursery on account of Sonne dysentery she was found to be infected with Salmonella haifa. She had no symptoms at the time but a few weeks previously she had had an attack of gastro-enteritis whilst on holiday in Yugoslavia, and this was probably the origin of infection. She was kept under surveillance until shown to be free from infection.

A total of 4 other cases of food poisoning from two separate families were notified but on investigation none of these cases was considered to be a true case of food poisoning.

Dysentery.

Of the 4 notified cases of dysentery three were in respect of three children in one family in Herstmonceux. A child aged 8 years was admitted to St. Helen's Hospital, Hastings for another condition and subsequently found to be suffering from "Sonne" dysentery. On investigation it was found that her twin sisters aged 3 years were also suffering from the same complaint. "Sonne" dysentery is the commonest type of dysentery in this country.

The other case was a housewife aged sixty years who had returned home from Nigeria about three weeks previously. As she had started being ill before leaving Nigeria it was clear that the infection had been contracted in Nigeria. The form of dysentery was Flexser type 1, which is not a very common type in this country.

Diphtheria

During the last twelve years there has been no case of diphtheria in this district.

Poliomyelitis

There has been no case of poliomyelitis in this district during the last eight years. There were 19 cases of poliomyelitis during the five year period from 1946. There is no doubt of the success of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme but it is important not to become complacent and every effort should be made to keep the percentage vaccination state of the community as high as possible.

Typhoid/Paratyphoid Fever.

No case of typhoid or paratyphoid occurred in this district but information was received from the Medical Officer of Health

of a district in Kent concerning a child from an address in this district who had been admitted to a hospital in Kent suffering from scalds and had later contracted paratyphoid fever. As there had been two further cases, and one amongst the staff of the children's ward, it is likely that this child was infected after admission to the ward.

Tuberculosis

There were only two new notifications of respiratory tuberculosis compared with three in the previous year. There was also one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis compared with nil in the previous year. This one non-respiratory case was one of a chronic skin condition.

There were only 4 deaths attributed to respiratory tuberculosis, all of these cases being over 45 years of age.

About a dozen old cases were reported as entering this district from other districts. The majority of these cases were retired people only needing an annual check-up at the chest clinic.

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DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS AND PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

The administration of the immunisation scheme is centralised with the County Council, with monthly clinics at Hailsham, Polegate and Heathfield. In November, however, on grounds of economy the Hailsham Immunisation Clinic was closed and the cases diverted to the Infant Welfare Sessions and Toddlers' Session. In addition to the routine clinics I have also held immunisation sessions at the following schools: Heathfield, Hailsham and Polegate and occasional clinics at Alfriston, Arlington, Broad Oak, Chiddingly, Hankham, Hellingly, Laughton, Maynards Green, Punnetts Town, Selmeston, Westham and Willingdon Schools.

The following figures are extracted from the return of the County Council to the Ministry of Health for the Rural District of Hailsham for the year ended 31st December, 1967:

Table 1. Completed Primary Courses
Number of persons under age 16.

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth				1960	Others	TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	under Age 16	
1. Triple D.T.P.	277	262	12	2	7	-	560
2. Diphtheria/Tetanus	2	-	-	-	1	4	7
3. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
4. Lines 1 & 2 (Diphtheria)	279	262	12	2	8	4	567
5. Lines 1 & 2 & 3 (Tetanus)	279	262	12	2	8	32	595

Table 2. Reinforcing Doses
Number of persons under age 16.

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth				1960	Others	TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	under Age 16	
1. Triple D.T.P.	-	178	291	10	59	19	557
2. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	8	1	265	228	502
3. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
4. Tetanus	-	-	1	-	2	37	40
5. Lines 1 & 2 & 3 (Diphtheria)	-	178	299	11	324	331	1,143
6. Lines 1 & 2 & 4 (Tetanus)	-	178	300	11	326	284	1,099

Table 3. SMALLPOX VACCINATION
Persons aged under 16.

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated during year 1967).	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	10	-
3 - 6 months	19	-
6 - 9 months	10	-
9 - 12 months	11	-
1 year	242	-
2 - 4 years	72	1
5 - 15 years	19	35
TOTAL	383	36

It should be noted that the above figures reflect the new policy of vaccinating infants between one and two years of age and not in the first year as was previously the case.

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS

	Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	TOTAL
1965	409	50	459
1966	409	34	443
1967	383	36	419

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

Many cases of aged and infirm persons living under unsatisfactory conditions have been referred to me and kept under observation. In no case during the year was it necessary to take formal statutory action under the above Act.

Any order depriving a person of his freedom and of his will to live and die in his own home should only be made as the very last resort. It is surprising how long persons may go on living reasonably happily in their own environment and under unsatisfactory conditions provided a minimum of outside help is available. It is only as a life-saving measure that action should be taken under the above Act. The Act is not suitable for dealing with eccentric and mentally unstable persons who require special medical and nursing treatment.

All the various voluntary associations are of great benefit in helping old people in their homes and tribute must be paid to all Home Helps who often work under very trying conditions.

Section 50

It was necessary for the Council to exercise their powers under this Section and arrange for the burial of an elderly widow who had no known relatives. Cash in excess of the funeral expenses was found in the house so that no costs fell upon the Council.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

There were 40 male deaths and 11 female deaths due to cancer of the lung, compared with 27 for males and 4 for females in the previous year. In England and Wales the number of deaths from lung cancer in both men and women continues its inexorable rise. The great majority of these deaths has resulted from cigarette smoking and could have been avoided.

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DANGER OF LEAD POISONING DUE TO THE BURNING OF BATTERY CASES

An account appeared in the British Medical Journal in July 1967 concerning two children from a town in the north of England who were admitted to hospital and subsequently died from lead poisoning. Energetic measures taken by the Medical Officer of Health included a visit to the home which revealed that the parents had been in the habit of using as fuel old battery cases from a scrap merchant's yard, and that the burning of these cases was in fact practised by a number of families in the vicinity. Five children and two adults thought to be suffering from lead poisoning were admitted to hospital and the diagnosis was subsequently confirmed. A further three adults suffering from symptoms which might have been due to poisoning were admitted and two found to have a raised serum level of lead.

Some 220 residents of houses where batteries had been burnt were screened and 90 children found to have radiological signs of lead absorption.

Inquiries made in this district did not reveal any evidence of the habitual burning of battery cases. However, I wrote to all garages in this district pointing out the dangers and asking for their co-operation in the safe disposal of car battery cases.

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population at 51,440 was 1,640 higher than that of 1966. In fact the population of this district has been rising for many years despite the fact that the number of deaths always exceeds the number of births. This is a healthy expanding district much sought after by older people in their retirement. The fact however that it is an ageing population does tend to place some strain on the welfare services and the hospital accommodation.

The corrected death rate was 9.9 per thousand, which is exactly the same as it was in 1966, and compares with 11.2 for the whole of England and Wales.

The corrected birth rate was 14.6 per thousand compared with 16.3 for 1966, and 17.2 for the whole of England and Wales.

Of the 9 infant deaths, 7 were associated with congenital malformation or prematurity and 2 were related to cot asphyxia.

The total infant deaths per thousand live births was 15.6 compared with 10.8 for 1966 and 18.3 for the whole of England and Wales.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	94,668
Census population (1961)	...	...	42,420
Population estimated to middle year	...	...	51,440
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	19,198
Rateable value	...	...	£1,880,067
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	£7,482.10.4d.
Total deaths per 1,000 population (not corrected)			16.0
Comparability Factor	...	...	0.62
Total deaths per 1,000 corrected	...	...	9.9
Senile mortality as percentage of total deaths (65 and over).			81.1%
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			Nil

BIRTHS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate:	544	295	249
Illegitimate:	<u>33</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
	577	313	264
Live births per 1,000 population (not corrected)			11.2
Comparability Factor:	...	...	1.30
Live births per 1,000 population (corrected)...			14.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births:			5.7

STILLBIRTHS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate:	5	4	1
Illegitimate:	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	6	5	1
Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...			10.3
Total live and stillbirths ...			583

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate:	9	4	5
Illegitimate:	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	9	4	5
Total deaths per 1,000 live births ...			15.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births:			16.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births:			Nil

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate:	6	2	4
Illegitimate:	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	6	2	4
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births:			10.4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate:	5	1	4
Illegitimate:	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Early neo mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):			
			8.6.
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths):			
			18.9.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Hailsham Rural</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate:	14.6	17.2
Infantile Mortality:	15.6	18.3
Death Rate:	9.9	11.2

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CASES NOTIFIED OR ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL & TOTAL DEATHS

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Notified</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever	27	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	-
Measles	694	1	-
Pneumonia	7	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	1	-
Dysentery	3	1	-
Peurperal Pyrexia	-	-	-

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 yrs & over	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	4	3	17	-	1	-	27
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	7
Measles	15	67	78	93	100	319	12	8	2	694
Pneumonia	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	7
Erysypelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	68	81	102	104	342	14	10	6	742

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TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	3	-	3
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections..	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	6	4	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	40	11	51
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast	-	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	-	6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	48	47	95
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	5	9
16. Diabetes	2	4	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	51	69	120
18. Coronary disease, angina..	119	72	191
19. Hypertension with heart disease.. ...	4	5	9
20. Other Heart diseases	33	47	80
21. Other Circulatory diseases	13	19	32
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	20	22	42
24. Bronchitis	19	4	23
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System ...	9	5	14
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	1	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis...	3	2	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate...	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.. ...	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations..	4	4	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	22	41	63
33. Motor vehicle accidents...	7	2	9
34. All other accidents	4	11	15
35. Suicide	1	3	4
36. Homicide and operations of war... ...	-	1	1
	422	400	822

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Main water continues to be supplied throughout the area by the Eastbourne Waterworks Company. The many analyses of the water supplied from the various sources proved the water to be of a high standard of purity.

Following receipt of a circular letter from the Ministry of Health in November, regarding the presence of lead in drinking water, discussions took place with the Eastbourne Waterworks Company.

It would seem that water from the following pumping stations is free from plumbo-solvent action:

Amberstone, Hailsham

Cowbeeck, Herstmonceux

Hazards Green, Ninfield

Sweet Willow, Bexhill

Crowhurst Bridge, Burwash

However, results of tests carried out by the Company would appear to indicate a slight tendency for lead solvency in waters obtained from the chalk strata. Much of the water obtained from these latter sources is supplied to properties in the Rural District.

Although it does not appear to be a significant public health hazard, arrangements have been made for lead determinations to be carried out on a number of samples of water obtained from houses where it is known that lead service pipes are still in use.

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS.

The following lengths of water main were laid in the Parishes of Alfriston, Arlington, Eastdean, East Hoathly, Friston, Jevington, Hailsham, Heathfield, Hellingly, Herstmonceux, Horam, Polegate, Pevensey, Waldron, Warbleton, Westham and Willingdon, mainly in connection with new developments.

9 yards of $\frac{3}{4}$ " main	1,338 yards of 5" main
264 yards of 1" main	1,093 yards of 6" main
87 yards of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " main	511 yards of 7" main
16 yards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " main	1,084 yards of 9" main
3,462 yards of 2" main	14 yards of 12" main
2,855 yards of 3" main	3 yards of 14" main
4,005 yards of 4" main	864 yards of 18" main

Total length of new main laid is 15,605 yards, or nearly 9 miles, making the total length of water main of 2" diameter or over in service at 31st December, 1967, 302 miles 90 yards.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

The following table details the distribution of piped supplies and from which it will be seen that approximately 97.21% of the population is provided with main water:

Parish	Estimated Population Supplied by Public or Private Main	Number of houses supplied		
		By Public Main	By Stand Pipe	By Private Main
Alciston	122	25	-	23
Alfriston	607	249	-	-
Arlington	398	148	-	-
Berwick	269	79	-	10
Chalvington	131	46	-	-
Chiddingly	696	256	-	-
Eastdean	1171	490	-	-
East Hoathly	575	219	-	-
Folkington	64	28	-	-
Friston	372	154	-	-
Hailsham	7963	3060	-	-
Heathfield	4052	1517	-	-
Hellingly	4080	1033	-	-
Herstmonceux	1614	594	-	-
Hooe	320	106	-	-
Horam	1788	676	-	-
Jevington	118	10	39	-
Laughton	546	117	-	-
Litlington	114	44	-	-
Lullington	28	11	-	-
Ninfield	1154	437	-	-
Pevensey	3106	1494	-	-
Polegate	7346	2983	-	-
Ripe	401	67	-	-
Selmeston	99	37	-	-
Waldron	2821	1001	-	-
Warbleton	1064	402	-	-
Wartling	441	160	-	-
Westdean	68	24	6	-
Westham	2403	903	-	-
Willingdon	5853	2332	-	-
Wilmington	209	77	-	-
	49,993	18,779	45	33

Note: The figures for estimated population supplied by main include residential caravan sites.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from the completion of the new sewers and sewage disposal works to serve the Parish of Wilmington and the new sewers for Filching in the Parish of Jevington, very little progress was made in the provision of sewerage for those Parishes in urgent need of schemes or the provision of new disposal works in those Parishes where the existing Disposal Works had become overloaded due to the continuing building development.

Of the several schemes submitted to the Ministry for approval, grant and loan sanction in 1965, decisions were reached during the year only in respect of the new sewers and Sewage Disposal Works for Ninfield and Hooe and the scheme for new sewers in Jevington. By the end of the year tenders had been accepted for these approved schemes and work was scheduled to commence early in 1968.

Approval in principle was also received in respect of new sewers and Sewage Disposal Works for Lunsford Cross in the Parish of Ninfield, but here the Minister intimated that he was not prepared to authorise the acceptance of tenders at the present time.

To overcome flooding and surcharging of sewers in the Polegate area, a scheme for relief sewers at Eastbourne Road and Black Path, Polegate was submitted to the Ministry for approval and loan consent. Improvements to the sewers in London Road, Hailsham were carried out during the year to overcome similar conditions.

Following complaints of alleged nuisance from the sea outfall at Pevensey Bay, the Council instructed Consulting Engineers to report on the extension of the outfall pipe and the provision of additional storage capacity which may now be necessary following further building development in the area served by this scheme.

Due to local and public health objections to the expansion of the Vines Cross Sewage Disposal Works on the rather limited site available, negotiations proceeded for an alternative site for larger Sewage Disposal Works at Vines Cross to serve the Heathfield, Horam and Broad Oak areas. Revised proposals were submitted to the Ministry for approval.

It becomes increasingly clear that with continued development at Hailsham, Heathfield, Horam and Broad Oak the present Sewage Disposal Works are now seriously overloaded and that new and enlarged Disposal Works are a matter of urgency.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected weekly in the Parishes of Alfriston, Eastdean, East Hoathly, Friston, Hailsham, Heathfield, Hellingly, Herstmonceux, Horam, Jevington, Ninfield, Pevensey, Polegate, Westham and Willingdon, and fortnightly in the remainder of the district which is rural in character. It is estimated that 91% of the houses in the Rural District receive a weekly collection of refuse.

The fleet utilised for the collection of refuse is comprised of modern compression type vehicles fitted with bodies of varying capacities from 24 to 50 cubic yards, and consists of:

- 4 Dennis Paxit Majors
- 3 Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatics
- 2 Dennis Paxits

In addition an old Dennis Side-loading vehicle of 10 cubic yard capacity is stationed at Hellingly Hospital where it is filled with refuse by the Hospital Staff and removed by the Council's Staff for emptying three times per week.

The Incentive Bonus Scheme introduced in May 1966, following a Work Study, continued to work well and no difficulty was experienced in retaining or recruiting labour for refuse collection. By the end of the year the work performance of some teams reached 137% which brought them a Bonus of 37%. It seems quite clear that without a Bonus Scheme additional labour or an additional vehicle would have been necessary to deal with the refuse from the increasing number of houses and shops from which refuse has to be collected.

The number of requests for the free collection from houses of unwanted articles of furniture, refrigerators, junk. etc. also increased and, in fact, 741 special collections were made. This meant that the 3 ton Ford Truck was employed practically full time on such collections.

Despite these efforts some dumping of junk and litter on the roadside verges still occurred but it is thought that the culprits came from outside the Rural District where the free collection of junk is not arranged; 36 such accumulations were collected from roadside verges.

It is estimated that 12,325 tons of refuse were collected and this represents 13.1 cwts. per 1000 head of population per day.

Following consideration of the Report of the Working Party appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to examine the question of Refuse Collection, the Council decided to introduce a Pilot Paper Sack Scheme, but unfortunately this had later to be deferred because of the economic situation.

Whilst the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak did not affect this part of the country, the Council decided to implement the suggestions made by the Rural District Councils Association to cease collection of refuse from farm houses and only to collect if the dustbin was brought to the roadside. In point of fact, many farmers had previously indicated to the Refuse Collectors that they should not enter upon their land whilst the Foot and Mouth Disease was prevalent.

Thirteen abandoned cars on roadside verges were dealt with during the year. The Council has an arrangement with a local car breaker whereby such vehicles are removed by him to his premises at a cost of £2.0.0. per car. This arrangement has been well publicised and it is obvious that many old cars are taken directly to the car breakers premises by their owners. Undoubtedly there will be an increase in the number of abandoned cars but with the present small number to be dealt with the present arrangements work well.

LEAP CROSS DEPOT, HAILSHAM

All the Council's vehicles are maintained at Leap Cross Depot where a Foreman Mechanic and an Apprentice Mechanic are employed. With the increasing number of large vehicles and the necessity for ensuring compliance with the many new Acts and Regulations, it became obvious that additional labour was required in order that the policy of planned maintenance could continue. However, additional labour could not be employed until the extension to the workshop and the provision of a servicing bay had been carried out. Work on this project started in the autumn and should be completed by early in 1968.

GHYLL ROAD DEPOT, HEATHFIELD

Two vehicles with a complement of 7 men are garaged at this Depot. During the year improvements incorporating washing facilities and a clothes drying room were completed.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

At the beginning of the year refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at two sites, i.e. The Old Brickyard, Chiddingly Road, Horam and Ghyll Road, Heathfield; the latter tip being used solely for refuse from the Parishes of Heathfield and Waldron.

The tip at the Old Brickyard, Horam was completely filled by April and a new tip at Dicker Wood, Hackhurst Lane, Chiddingly was brought into use for the whole of the refuse from the Rural District. It is estimated that the life of this tip will only be 15 months.

Planning permission was obtained for the use of 28 acres of woodland at Arlington for the erection of a Pulverisation Plant and the disposal of pulverised refuse. Application was made in June to the Ministry of approval and loan consent for the provision of a Vickers Seerdum Pulverisation Plant with a throughput of 60 tons per day. A decision on the application was awaited at the end of the year.

In addition planning applications were submitted for the use of small depressions in land at Chalvington and Hellingly for the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping, as it became clear that it would not be possible to embark upon pulverisation by the time the Dicker Wood tip was completed.

No manual labour is employed on the tips and all work is carried out by Mechanical Shovels. A larger Shovel, a Weatherill, was purchased to replace the Bray Shovel which had been in use for years. The Bray Shovel was retained for use as a spare and to assist at times upon the tips.

STREET CLEANING

Street Cleaning continues to be carried out by direct labour in the built-up areas and shopping centres of 18 Parishes, and a total labour force of 7 men are employed. In the more remote Parishes a mobile gang of three men operate.

It is most apparent that the habits of the public have not improved and one really wonders whether clean and tidy streets and pavements are appreciated. In the main shopping areas a daily clean is almost a necessity.

Every assistance is afforded to the public for placing their litter in one of the many litter bins strategically sited throughout the district. That many people do in fact use them is reflected in the necessity to empty the bins more than once per week during the summer months when there are many holiday makers and visitors to the area.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Cesspools in the Parishes of Heathfield, Horam and Waldron are emptied at regular intervals and the cost is met by a special rate levied in these Parishes. In the remainder of the Rural District cesspools are emptied as required and on payment of charges. These charges do not meet the full cost of the service and the scheme is subsidised out of the General Rate Fund.

Four special vehicles are in use, but even so it becomes necessary for much overtime to be worked in order that prompt attention can be given to requests for cesspool emptying.

During the year, at the request of the Horam Parish Council, it was decided that the routine emptying of cesspools in Horam should cease in 1968 and that persons requiring a service should pay the special charges for emptying on the same basis as the remainder of the District, with the exception of the Parishes of Heathfield and Waldron.

Most of the cesspool contents are disposed of on agricultural land and woodland remote from houses and streams, and difficulty was again experienced during the winter months in traversing such land for the purpose of disposal and long hauls were necessitated. Farmers generally have been co-operative in the use of their land and except for the occasional free emptying of their cesspools no payment has been demanded. It should be added that regularly each month some 150,000 gallons of cesspool contents have to be disposed of, and this for many years has been done at no cost to the Council. On a long-term basis it is planned to provide facilities for the disposal of cesspool contents at the proposed new Hailsham Sewage Disposal Works and the proposed new Vines Cross Sewage Disposal Works.

Details of the work carried out by the four vehicles are as follows:

	Cesspools Emptied	Loads Removed
Heathfield, Horam and Waldron	1,886	3,061
District	2,517	4,721

HOUSING

Excellent progress continued in the erection of Council Houses at Town Farm, Hailsham, and by the end of the year 60 houses and 18 flats had been completed. Stage I, which consists of 106 houses and 27 flats is scheduled for completion by mid-1968 and this will then be followed by Stage II.

At the end of the year there were still over 500 applicants on the Housing List and many of these are young married couples with children living in rooms or with parents and in-laws. Other groups on the Housing List comprise those living in caravans or in poor and old dwellings, or the elderly. Quite clearly it will be a long time before the housing problem is overcome. Good housing assists in good health and happy family life and the aim should be to provide everyone in need with their own home. The overcrowded house and the sharing of houses with in-laws sooner or later brings difficulties, strained circumstances with eventual nervous irritation. With houses being available in Hailsham it was possible to deal with a few unfit dwellings and details are given later in this report.

During the year 37 applications were received for Discretionary Grants and of this number 35 were approved and two refused. The average amount of grant per dwelling was £361.0.0.

Of the 35 Discretionary Grants approved 22 were in respect of houses owner-occupied, 4 were in respect of agricultural service cottages and 9 were in respect of rent controlled dwellings. 31 applications for Standard Grant were also approved during the year and these were mainly in respect of houses owner-occupied. Repayment with interest was made in respect of 6 Grants approved in former years.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses demolished during the year as a result of formal or informal procedure	27
Number of houses closed under Section 16 (4) and 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.	2
Number of families re-housed by Local Authority from houses the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders	6
Number of houses made fit after formal action under the Public Health Acts	-
Number of houses made fit after formal action under Section 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957..	5
Number of houses made fit under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957	-

NOISE ABATEMENT

Various complaints of alleged noise nuisance from varying causes were investigated. Where necessary improvements were effected without the necessity for formal action.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Licences have been issued in respect of various premises within the District. All Establishments have been well conducted and maintained and the animals kept under satisfactory conditions.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

By the middle of 1967, all registered premises had received a primary inspection and the register is as far as practicable complete. Approximately 70% of all premises have been inspected twice and 20% inspected on three or more occasions.

It can now be said that approximately 65% of all premises comply with all the provisions of the Act, the remainder defaulting on the provisions of Section 6, Section 24 and Section 50.

All Planning and Building Regulation Applications to the Council are first sent to my department for vetting by my Inspectors and by this method it is possible to iron out any difficulties whilst the shop or office is still on the drawing board.

It is still evident that some architects are not conversant with the provisions of the Act, the most common defect on plans being lack of ventilation and the siting of sanitary accommodation in relation to work rooms.

A degree of reluctance has been noticed with employers who are asked to improve their lighting standards and improvements have been slow.

I am pleased to report that no accidents were notified during the year and it has not been necessary to take any prosecutions under the Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are now 38 Scrap Metal Dealers registered with the Council under the above Act. Many of these Dealers and their premises have been in operation for a number of years.

CARAVAN SITES

The many Caravan Sites within the area continue to be well maintained and equipped; the standard of the large holiday sites being exceptionally high and provided with every possible amenity. At the end of the year the number of Caravan Sites was as follows:

<u>Number of Caravans on Site</u>	1	2	3	4/14	15 & Over
<u>Number of Sites</u>	68	5	2	6	13

The largest site has standings for 364 caravans.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against two persons for having unlicensed Caravan Sites in contravention of Section 1. of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. In the first case a fine of £20.0.0. was imposed whilst in the second case the Magistrates were of the opinion that the caravans came within the Exemption Clauses of the Act and dismissed the Summons, but added that the case had been properly brought.

An appeal by the Site Owner against the Conditions imposed under the Site Licence in respect of a single caravan was dismissed by the Magistrates.

The problem of Gypsies and Other Travellers became more acute and their caravans were sited on roadside verges and on Common Land. At the start of the year there were two such caravans on Monkyn Pyn Common, Wilmington, but by the end of the year their number had increased to 8. Unfortunately this particular group of Travellers live in utmost squalor but for some unknown reason keep fit and well themselves and produce a large number of children.

In order to overcome the problem on the Commons the Council made Orders under Section 23 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 prohibiting absolutely the stationing of caravans for the purpose of human habitation in respect of Monkyn Pyn Common, Wilmington and The Green, Wilmington. However, before it was possible to take legal proceedings Ministry Circular 60/67 was received. This Circular states "Until proper sites are provided the Minister and the Secretary of State emphasise that needless moving on of Gypsy families from one area to another should not take place". Accordingly no legal action was taken to require the removal of Gypsy Caravans from the Commons. It is known that there were some 16 Gypsy and Other Travellers living in the Rural District and for whom proper sites are required.

Search continued throughout the year for suitable sites and a number were considered by the County Planning Officer, but for one reason or another not one site was approved. If the problem is to be finally settled then proper sites must soon be found and to this end further discussions have taken place with the officers of the County Council.

In April this Council provided a temporary caravan site for 3 caravans on land in their ownership at Polegate, so as to accommodate the 3 occupied caravans which had been on the roadside verge near the Boship Roundabout at Horsebridge for over 12 months.

MILK AND DAIRIES

There are 65 retailers in the district although this is no indication of the number delivering to the consumers' doorsteps, as only two large firms supply milk to the majority of the residents in the area. A number of food shops hold small stocks as a service to their customers.

Samples of milk have been submitted regularly to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.

Below is a summary of the results:

Biological Examinations:

			<u>No. of Samples</u>
Infected with B. abortus	...		-
Infected with B. melitensis	...		-
Infected with M. tuberculosis	...		-
Satisfactory	...	...	31
			<u>31</u>

Methylene Blue Tests:

		<u>Untreated</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
Satisfactory	...	25	1
Unsatisfactory	...	5	-
		<u>30</u>	<u>1</u>

Penicillin Tests:

Satisfactory	...	<u>31</u>
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The cases failing to pass the Methylene Blue Test were referred to the local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who investigates and advises on the farms.

It is pleasing to note that all the samples tested for penicillin traces were satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

All six slaughterhouses in use in the district were re-licensed; none is used or licensed for the slaughter of horses. There are no knackers yards operating in the Council's area.

On the 2nd January 1967, the Order made under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966, came into force and as a result the hours of slaughter have been restricted to 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, with no slaughtering at weekends. The effect of these Orders has been to contain overtime on meat inspection to reasonable limits.

The maximum charges for meat inspection permitted under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 continue.

A 100% inspection of the carcasses passing through the slaughterhouses has been maintained. During the autumn and pre-Christmas period a close watch was kept on birds killed on farms; details of these are shown later in this report.

A total of 25,652 animals was inspected during the year, and comprised:

6	Bulls
841	Steers
433	Cows
1,075	Heifers
1,281	Calves
14,751	Pigs
7,265	Sheep

This shows an increase of 2,634 animals over 1966. As a result of these inspections and those of other premises a total estimated weight of 44,815 lbs. of food was found to be unfit for human consumption. The following complete carcasses were condemned:

1	Steer
21	Cows
12	Calves
34	Sheep
38	Pigs

and 5,107 head of poultry. It should be noted that included in these figures were 5 tons of hens which became decomposed as a result of faulty storage.

In two instances carcasses were sent for a 3-week period of deepfreezing as a result of being affected with *Cystercercus bovis*.

Some £292.0.0. of frozen foods were withheld from sale due to mechanical or electrical failures of refrigerated display cabinets.

POULTRY

All poultry killing premises in the district have been visited regularly and given advice where necessary on how to bring their premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, and also on the need to set up their own inspection systems. The three larger packing stations had previously been subject to regular visits by the department and already complied with the Regulations.

As can be seen from the tables, the bulk of the kill in the district is from the production of broilers and capons. These birds are killed in poor buildings which are usually small, and the only machinery used is a flail plucker - the other operations being carried out by hand. The majority of the production is taken up by the Sussex butchers and caterers, the quality of the birds being extremely high.

The district's next largest poultry product is hens of over a year old, and in the main from battery houses. These are killed in the three large packing stations, each of which is fully equipped with a line system of slaughtering, chilling and freezing rooms. The 1.7% rejection figure for hens is somewhat low and this is because the largest packing station has an agreed system with the department whereby the producer puts any suspect birds on one side to be checked by the Public Health Inspector, and if necessary condemned. The figures are therefore included in the total of poultry condemned.

The hens are of varied quality, and mainly sold to manufacturing companies outside the district. One firm buys in considerable quantities of frozen birds for re-packing, and on one occasion it was found necessary to condemn nearly five tons of poultry by reason of decomposition.

Turkey production at the festive season is carried on at nine premises and has given rise to several problems. All the premises concerned are turkey farms scattered throughout the district, killing over thirty thousand birds in a period of two weeks. Whilst the quality of these birds is very high, the

premises where they are killed and stored leaves much to be desired. These producers are very slow to improve their conditions, their main argument being that it is unreasonable to expend large sums of money on new buildings which would only be in use for 2 to 3 weeks each year.

Undoubtedly the more frequent inspections have brought about a higher standard of hygiene and following advice and requests from the Department improvements have been carried out to most premises. It is hoped that all these establishments will comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations in the near future.

Number of Poultry Processing premises:	17
Number of visits to premises:	155
Number and types of birds processed during the year:	
Chickens:	... 7,230
Capons:	... 96,224
Hens:	... 90,013
Turkeys:	... 42,261
Ducks:	... 116
Geese:	... 130
Cocks:	... 3,828
Percentage of birds rejected:	... 1.0%
Weight of poultry condemned:	... 20,309 lbs.

FOOD PREMISES

Generally the standard of hygiene in food premises is high and whilst this standard is usually attainable in the modern premises, where every facility is provided, there is some difficulty in maintaining good hygiene conditions in the old-fashioned village shops. However, it is pleasing to report improvements to this latter type of food premises.

Co-operation between food handlers and vendors and the Department is excellent and many occupiers of food premises seek advice before embarking upon improvements.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and
Condemned in Whole or Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep Lambs Kids	Pigs
Number Killed ...	1,922	433	1,281	7,265	14,751
Number Inspected ...	1,922	433	1,281	7,265	14,751
<u>All diseases, except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> ...					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	21	12	34	38
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	266	90	14	206	1104
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	13.9	25.7	2.0	3.3	7.7
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned: ...	-	-	-	-	26
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis: ...	-	-	-	-	0.101
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration:	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned: ...	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

<u>Type of Premises</u>	(i) Number of Premises	(ii) Number of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	(iii) Number of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies.	(iv) Number of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Grocers	78	78	78	78
Cafe's	32	32	32	32
Butchers	27	27	27	27
General Stores	23	23	23	23
Hotels	22	22	22	22
Sweet Shops	18	18	18	18
Poultry Processors	17	17	17	17
Chemists	12	12	12	12
Off Licences	9	9	9	9
Bakers Shops	9	9	9	9
Bakeries	8	8	8	8
Public Houses	15	15	15	15
Ice Cream Sellers	4	4	4	4
Food Stores	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	6	6
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
Slaughterhouses	6	6	6	6
Markets	2	2	2	2
Food Factories	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	12	12	12	12
	313	313	313	313

.....

RODENT CONTROL

The one operator employed on Rodent Control has had to work much overtime to deal with the many and increasing number of requests for the destruction of rats and/or mice at private dwelling houses. Five major infestations were found at houses, whilst one major infestation was found on a farm. All infestations were dealt with satisfactorily.

Steady progress has been made in encouraging owners of Mills and agricultural premises to take out contracts with private firms for the regular treatment of their premises.

Some of the older sewers which are open to infestation have been kept permanently baited with satisfactory results.

Two cases of Warfarin resistance by mice were found during the year, but by the adoption of other methods and poisons these rodents were destroyed.

Frequent inspections were made of food establishments and advice given on the prevention of infestation.

It was not necessary to take formal action under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

<u>Number of properties inspected:</u> <u>(including re-inspections)</u>			
Non-agricultural:	...	...	1,981
Agricultural:	...	...	111
<u>Number of Infestations found</u> <u>- Rats and Mice:</u>			
Non-agricultural:	(a) Major		5
	(b) Minor		1,151
Agricultural:	(a) Major		1
	(b) Minor		9
<u>Number of treatments:</u> <u>(including re-treatments)</u>			
Non-agricultural:	...	...	2,121
Agricultural:	...	...	21

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Housing Acts	293
Housing Act re-inspections...	304
Complaints	126
Public Health Nuisances	196
Public Health re-inspections.	330
Offensive accumulations and Litter Act...	95
Keeping of animals, Pet Shops, Boarding Kennels, etc. ...	113
Drains and Sewers	449
Drains tests	58
Closet Accommodation... ..	12
Verminous premises, insects and infestations dealt with ...	37
Infectious Diseases	6
Rooms disinfected/disinfested	2
Tents, Caravans, Vans, Sheds, etc..	472
Pollution of Water Courses... ..	53
Water Sources	74
Public Cleansing.	461
Cesspool Emptying	116
Rats and Mice (including re-inspections).	2,092
Markets	90
Milk and Dairies.	38
Factories, Workshops, etc....	88
Smoke Observation visits	21
Slaughterhouses..	1,257
Meatshops, Fish, Fruit, Greengrocers, etc.	119
Grocers and General Stores... ..	137
Bakehouses	18
Bakers Shops	36
Catering Establishments	94
Ice Cream Sellers	44
Sweet Shops	18
Hawkers' premises and vehicles, Scrap Dealers..	47
Public Houses and Guest Houses	33
Poultry Processors	155
Housing applicants, etc.	15
Licensing Act	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	359
Town Planning and Building Regulations... ..	79
Pollution of Beaches... ..	22
National Assistance Act	13
Abandoned Cars	11
Diseases of Animals	3
Noise Nuisances	10
Miscellaneous	198

8,195

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF HAILSHAM IN THE COUNTY OF EAST
SUSSEX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	6	-	-
2. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	241	77	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	16	5	-	-
Total:	265	88	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u> (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Total:	2	2	-	1	-

.....

PART VIII of the Act

(Sections 133 & 134)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
<u>Wearing apparel</u> (Making etc. cleaning and washing).	7	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	2	-	-	-	-	-